The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871. NO. 258.

WASHINGTON.

Conference Report on the Ku-Klux Bill Adopted in the Senate.

No Action Taken by the House on the Pending Bills.

Points to be Made In the Forthcoming Democratic Address to the People.

Chicago Census Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill struck out several of the most important amendments inserted by the Senate. Among these are the provisions for the Capitoline Park and for rescinding the National Bank notes. The appropriation for rebuilding the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., which was adopted unanimously by the House, is retained by the conference.

RULES DISAPPROVED.

General Butler to-day experienced a severe disappointment. It was generally understood that he was going to fire a parting shot at Gossett Davis in the shape of a personal explanation. This morning he sent to the Speaker a manuscript which was to be without erasing, chapter in the country's crime that he proposed to write. The Speaker declined as delicately that which he rose to explain, Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, objected, and said that no special order could be entered but the Massachusetts member made a suitable apology to Kentucky, so the explanation will not be made.

THE PRESIDENT'S PISTOL-PRACTICE CAPS.

The petition asking for time in the Schenck-Sheppard case was signed by F. P. Stanter, T. H. Nelson, Wm. M. McGregor, H. S. Morris, F. Wyman, Hiram Price, and Charles E. Griffin. There was also a petition, signed by many of same, however, from the other judges. Peter Parsons is to be judge of bankruptcy vice Thomas Schaffer, resigned. Mr. Parsons was formerly a member of the Legislature from Kingsbury in Dakota.

A BARRE CHARGE FOR A LADY OR GENTLEMAN.

A man in the city of Indiana, recently fined for violating the Sunday law, paid the fine, and then charged it to the county. He has since been allowed by the Board of Supervisors.

HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR SATURDAY.

Mr. KELLEY called attention to the fact that the Committee on Public Lands had reported a bill to-day, and asked that it be made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. HOLMAN objected.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and make the bill the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. HOLMAN stated that on the 1st of May next all public lands would pass from the control of Congress.

Mr. KELLEY said that the bill was in the interest of settlers.

Mr. HOLMAN said that the bill was in the interest of speculators.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and make the bill the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Holman, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 124; nays, 72; not voting, 94.

Mr. KELLEY moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Holman, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 124; nays, 72; not voting, 94.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and make the bill the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the bill

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ARMISTY SOUTHWEB.

We regret that the Republican caucus of the Senate has again seen fit to withhold Amnesty from the distranchised portion of the Southern people. We can be logical sequence of the present unsatisfactory condition of the South and the withholding of amnesty,unless it may be the sentence of the latter to profitue the former. The distranchised citizens of the South are those who held offices prior to Reconstruction, and have not since been pardoned. They are the old-time leaders of both the former political parties—men who have great personal influence, but who have ceased to look for office or further political power. They are mostly gentlemen of good private character and respectability, with a strong hold on the esteem of the communities in whose midst they have grown old and are now descending to the grave. Socially, they belong to the very opposite class of society from those who constitute the Ku-Klux Klans. To punish one of these classes for the other, would be like punishing the New York importers, manufacturers, and storgrers for the anti-draft riots of the season of of 1863; it would be like punishing the residents of Michigan and Wabash avenues for the orgies and riots of the Wells street ruffians.

Nobody denies that the distranchised element at the South are wholly distinct from the Ku-Klux; that their influence is exerted in the interest of order and not of murder and violence, and that their influence would be much more hearty and potent over the lower element than is it they were enfranchised. Every circumstance has its quota of ruffianism. But the ruffians of the South are not to be looked for among those who held office prior to 1860. Why, then, should the disfranchisement of these become the pretext for the retention of the Ku-Klux Klans? Senators Morrill and Chandler urge that, if we now extend amnesty, it would look as if we were disposed to apologize for the unruly intended in the Ku-Klux bill. It is worthy of being remembered in one hand and the other branch to the other, and these Senators think the olive branch would be deemed an apology for the sword. Such an objection is treatable or ingenuous, as it proceeds merely in prejudice, and noble reason. But in truth, if the two classes of people, the disfranchised and the Ku-Klux, are wholly distinct from each other, is there any inconsistency in extending the olive branch to one and the sword to the other? Because A offends, shall we deny peace to B? Do we not thereby tend to unite them both in hostility to our government? It is time that our Senators had "risen to a nobler policy. There is not a Republican who voted against amnesty who was not secretly ashamed by the fear that, if the new-fangled shibboleth of the rebellion were out of the way, the Republican party might not carry the next election. This is all there is of it, and this is puillanimous hypocrisy and cowardice, which has a greater tendency to dishonor, and thereby defeat, the Republican party than all the little cunning inventions of its authors can do to save it. Let the party dare be wise, honest, and courageous; and wisdom, courage, and honor will cover all danger of defeat.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL.

The Legislature, before its separation on Monday, passed a most extraordinary bill in relation to the investigation and establishment of Penitentiary accounts. The bill provides for a committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to be appointed "as may be deemed advisable." This committee is to meet on the 10th of July, in Springfield, and organize. It is made the duty of the Governor and all other of the State officers, and the officers and agents of the Penitentiary, to furnish them with all books, papers, records, and accounts pertaining to the penitentiary and its affairs. The committee is to hold its sessions at Springfield, or at the Penitentiary, as it may determine.

The committee is authorized to employ the stenographer of the Senate and the production of papers, and to administer oaths. In case any person shall refuse to appear, or to produce books or papers when summoned, such person "shall be subject to indictment in the Circuit Court of Sangamon or Will County, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and be committed until the same and fine be paid."

Any person who shall "misbehave him or herself" in the presence of the committee, or refuse to answer questions relating to the Penitentiary, "shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and be fined and imprisoned for the same in the county jails." The seven it settles appropriates $5,000 for the expenses of the committee.

The eighth section makes it the duty of the committee to audit all claims against the Penitentiary incurred up to the 1st of April, 1871, and to order the payment of the same, when so audited, out of the State Treasury, upon Auditor's warrants, to be issued at such times and in such sums as the committee may order; said orders to be approved by the Governor. No indebtedness contracted in violation of law to be paid. Five members of the committee are to constitute a quorum, and no one shall be declared affirmatively without the concurrence of a quorum. The Warden is directed to dispose of the machinery, stock, and assets of the Penitentiary, for cash, and out of the consolidated fund apply the proceeds to the settlement of claims audited by the committee.

This is a very loose and irresponsible mode of legislating. No money can be drawn from the State Treasury except on an appropriation made by law. This bill authorizes five men, or a majority of five men, to draw orders on the State Treasury for an unlimited sum. This is not a legal mode of appropriating money, and is so liable to abuse that it should never be sanctioned either by distranchised. The Legislature should have specified the committee to investigate, and then, at the next session, have appropriated the required sum, or it should have appropriated a fixed sum, and authorized the use of so much thereof as was necessary, and applied for the purpose of the duties. The whole bill is unsafe and imperfect, and the Governor is fully justified in withholding his approval from it. It is a disgrace of legislative power not warranted by the sensibilities of the people.

Lieutenant Governor Dougherty, when adjourning the Senate, laid the whole blame of the short-comings of the Legislature on the House, and wholly exonerated the Senate. He said:

"I deem myself in order in the utterance of the honest sentiments, moving as many pairs of eyebrows as there are members present, when I say that the Senate can congratulate itself that it has not failed in a single particular to perform its constitutional duty. It has not been its fault that any important legislation has failed. It has not been its fault that any party measure has failed. It has not been its fault that the Governor's appointments have not been confirmed. It has not been its fault that the Governor's veto has not been sustained. It has not been its fault that the Governor's veto has been overruled. It has not been its fault that the Governor's veto has been overruled. It has not been its fault that the Governor's veto has been overruled

PLANTATION BITTERS.
The Great World Tonic.
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THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Game for the Checkers Championship—Arrival of Cyrille Dion.

More About the Base Ball Match—City Games on Yesterday.

Billiards.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cyrille Dion arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon, from San Francisco, and, not content to "rest and look," sent a note to the Palmer House, inquiring the time, size, and future disposition upon his long journey by rail. Having fully accomplished the object of his trip to the Pacific coast, Cyrille is now on hand for his game with Parker for the American Championship, which occurs at Crosby's Opera House this evening. It is the first and the sole of seats for which begins to-day. Ladies express forward as being indigent at the office. Many will be present to-night, and the rest have yet time to secure the tickets. Should the weather be inclement, the world say forest. No matter that, there can be but very little doubt that the house will be filled to the utmost capacity, and that the excitement of the game will be intense. Dion is a favorite with the Chicago public, and his recovery is confidently expected.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box 11, at five minutes of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in the kitchen of the Howard House, corner of Lake and Wells streets. Some grease caught fire from the stove, and the flames were soon under headway. The damage, amounting to only a few dollars, was covered by insurance.

Amusements.

The Chicago Lyceum will hold its regular meeting this evening at Crosby's Opera House, corner of Randolph street and Indiana avenue, to-morrow evening, Dr. Wilcox will lecture on "Physiology." Good music will be rendered, and a large house is expected. Tickets, 25 cents.

The Independent Order of the Knights Templar of Temperance, the Knights Templar of Temperance, the Knights Templar of Temperance,